

OBITUARY NOTICES

R. J. McNEILL LOVE

M.S., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S., F.I.C.S.

Mr. R. J. McNeill Love, consulting surgeon to the Royal Northern and other hospitals and a former member of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons, died on 1 October. He was 83.

Robert John McNeill Love was born at Plymouth on 2 May 1891 and graduated in medicine from the London Hospital in 1914.

A.J.H.R. writes: The death of Mr. Love marks the passing of one of the most notable of surgical teachers in this country.



"Robbie," as he was affectionately known by thousands of surgeons at home and abroad, was the man who in 1932 with the late Mr. Hamilton Bailey introduced a new style of surgical textbook (Bailey and Love), based upon their lecture and tutorial

notes for students and F.R.C.S. candidates. Both of them, London Hospital men, had a special flair for teaching sound practical surgery and Robbie had the ability to introduce methods of helping students to remember basic facts (nowadays known as "core" knowledge) by simple classifications, mnemonics, and a lot of common sense. After Hamilton Bailey died in 1961 Robbie in his practical way brought in new editors and continued as consulting editor. Over a quarter of a million copies, plus translations into Italian, Spanish, and Turkish have been sold. Like Hamilton Bailey, Robbie wrote other books, including one on the appendix and a popular *Surgery for Nurses*.

He was very much a surgeon in deed as well as in word, applying his remarkable store of knowledge to sound, straightforward, and compassionate practice. Any new technique or growing edge of surgery which might help the patient would be evaluated and then adopted if satisfactory, an example being the introduction of on-table cholangiography for the detection of common-bile-duct stones and other lesions during cholecystectomy, a measure he regarded as mandatory. When he retired from the Royal Northern Hospital the esteem in which he was held by his colleagues was reflected by naming an operating theatre after him, while another was named Hamilton Bailey. In other echelons of British and international surgery he was a member (and chairman) of the court of examiners and a member of council of the Royal College of Surgeons, into which he carried his enthusiasm and followed it up by a generous benefaction (the Love medal).

He had become F.R.C.S. in 1920 and M.S. a year later. His international reputation was recognized by a fellowship of the American College of Surgeons in 1938 and of the International College in 1940.

But Robbie was not just a great surgical teacher and councillor. It is not widely known that in his professional life he cherished another ideal, the financial security of doctors in sickness and of their families in early bereavement. From 1928 he began a 45 years' mission to foster the successful growth of the Medical Sickness Annuity and Life Assurance Society, now, with its subsidiaries, the Medical Sickness Group. Chairman from 1941 to 1973 and aided by Sir Cecil Wakeley, Dr. Hunt, the late Dr. Douthwaite, and other dedicated medical directors, he was to bring every success to this venture so that today the company extends its services to other professional men. The words loyalty and mission come much to mind when considering Robbie's life. Perhaps his sense of loyalty stemmed from his birth in Plymouth, where his father was Mayor in 1891, and the lifelong memory of being lifted up in a crowd to see Queen Victoria visiting that city on her diamond jubilee. After graduating in 1914 he served through the first world war in the R.A.M.C. and was at Gallipoli and then in India and Mesopotamia. Later his loyalty to crown and country was manifest in the Boy Scout movement, of which he was honorary commissioner. On the mission side there was his love for the church, the Mildmay Mission, and the Christian Medical Fellowship. His faith was tested when illness struck his family and great loneliness faced him after his wife and son died. During the past 11 years love and companionship were restored by his marriage to Rhoda, who survives him with his daughter.

Robbie Love was a man and a surgeon with Ulster blood and a Churchillian bulldog touch, an extrovert Christian with a loving nature under what sometimes appeared to be an abrupt exterior. When talking to him face to face or on the telephone or on reading a letter from him one always had the feeling that the sun was shining.

E. M. WOODMAN

M.S., F.R.C.S.

Mr. E. Musgrave Woodman, formerly surgeon in charge of the ear, nose, and throat department of Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, died on 7 May at Somerset West, near Cape Town, where he had lived since his retirement. He was 89.

Edward Musgrave Woodman was born at Hornsey, London, on 19 October 1884. Educated at High Barnet Grammar School and later Bromley, he was briefly articled to his father's firm of chartered accountants before entering medical school in 1901 at St. Bartholomew's Hospital to carry on a long family medical tradition. He qualified in

1906 and took the M.B. B.S. with honours and distinction in 1908. The same year he attended the institute of pathology at the Freiburg under Professor Aschoff, and in 1909 took the F.R.C.S. He served as house surgeon at St. Bartholomew's, acquired further surgical experience at the Highgate Infirmary, and for over three years was the cancer research registrar of the cancer research laboratory of the Middlesex Hospital. In 1910 he took the M.S. of the University of London, with gold medal and in 1912 was appointed assistant surgeon to Birmingham General Hospital.

During the first world war Mr. Woodman served in France and was surgeon in charge of the surgical section of a hospital receiving casualties from the battle of the Marne. After the war he returned to Birmingham and was appointed surgeon in charge of the throat and ear department of the United Birmingham Hospitals. He became widely known for his work in cancer of the nose, throat, and upper jaw. For many years he also maintained consulting rooms in Harley Street. At the height of his surgical career he lost an eye as a result of a boating accident, but was able to return to his surgical practice after extensively retraining himself to compensate for the loss of stereoscopic vision. Always interested in the law, he became a barrister of the Inner Temple at the age of 63. He served briefly as assistant coroner for the borough of St. Pancras.

Musgrave Woodman moved to South Africa in 1952 and lived there until his death. His interests remained wide and included yachting, cricket, and the restoration of old houses. He became interested in homoeopathy and attended a training course at the Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital. For some years he maintained a consulting room at Cape Town. He is survived by his wife, daughter, and two sons. —G.M.W.

H. W. G. LOUDON

M.B., B.S.

Dr. H. W. G. Loudon, who was consultant chest physician at Barking and Pagenham hospitals, died suddenly on 2 September. He was 50.

Harold William Gordon Loudon, son of Dr. John Loudon, was born at Shillong in Assam on 4 August 1924 and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and Guy's Hospital, where he graduated in 1947. His first appointments were at Lewisham Hospital, and in Manchester at Baguley Hospital and Ancoats Hospital. In 1959 he returned to the south, holding appointments at King George V Hospital at Godalming and Mayday Hospital, Croydon, and in 1967 he was appointed consultant chest physician. His special interests in medicine were asthma and the treatment of tuberculosis.

A careful, hard-working clinician, he always showed thoughtfulness, understanding, and consideration to his patients and to

his nursing staff. He had great moral courage, and those who knew him were ever aware of his goodness and his kindness in a multitude of ways. He was knowledgeable on a wide range of topics, a good listener, warm-hearted and humorous, and these attributes contributed to his being an excellent conversationalist. Dr. Loudon became seriously ill last May. In August, though far from well, he visited close friends and former colleagues in the Midlands and the North-west. He is survived by his wife Hilary and three children.—L.D.

J. WHITTINGDALE

M.A., M.B., B.CH., F.R.C.S., D.O.

Mr. J. Whittingdale, emeritus consultant to the West Dorset group of hospitals, died peacefully on 4 September at Yeatman Hospital, Sherborne, where he and his father had served for over 70 years. He was 80.

John Whittingdale was born on 4 June 1894 and educated at Downing College, Cambridge, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he qualified with the Conjoint diploma in 1918. His medical student days were interrupted by service with a medical team in Russia. He took the F.R.C.S. in 1920 but then had a period of ill health. Eventually, as his health improved, he obtained the diploma in ophthalmology at Oxford. After a short period at Seaton as an assistant in general practice he joined his father in practice at Sherborne. He became surgeon to Yeatman Hospital and medical officer of Sherborne School, an appointment he valued and enjoyed. His careful and painstaking observation in diagnosis was a lesson to those with whom he worked. His memory of people and detail was remarkable. His old-world courtesy together with his old-world bicycle were well known in the town. Enjoying country pursuits, he went shooting in all weathers. He always felt that his satisfying form of practice and his life style explained why he outlived so many members of his medical year. He will be remembered as one of the last true general-practitioner surgeons.

Mr. Whittingdale married late in life. He is survived by his wife and son.—W.R.

A. R. MAY

M.B., B.S., F.R.C.P.ED., F.R.C.PSYCH., D.P.M.

Dr. A. R. May, regional director for mental health, World Health Organization, Europe, died suddenly at Copenhagen on 8 September. He was 53.

Anthony Richard May was born in London on 1 May 1921. During the second world war he served in India and South-east Asia as a captain in the Royal Artillery. In 1950 he graduated from Westminster Hospital, taking the diploma in psychological medicine in 1954. After psychiatric training at the Westminster and at Netherne Hospital he was appointed consultant psychiatrist at Warlingham Park Hospital in 1960 and soon became interested in the problems of developing community services with the London borough of Croydon. He entered the then Ministry of Health in 1965 as a principal medical officer and turned his

energies and intellect into the many problems of a developing national service for mental health, travelling widely within the country and establishing warm personal relationships within and outside the department. In 1968 he was appointed regional director for mental health for W.H.O. Europe, based at Copenhagen. For six years he developed with great vision working groups, conferences, and research programmes covering the major aspects of mental health. His concept of basic guidelines for mental health services in developing countries was reflected in programmes of research in most of the countries served by his regional office. To many of these he was a personal friend and adviser and a respected member of W.H.O. A great representative of all that is best in British psychiatry, he has left a permanent legacy to Europe.

Dr. May became F.R.C.P.ED. in 1966 and F.R.C.PSYCH. in 1971. He is survived by his wife, daughter, and son.—R.W.

E. C. GIBSON

F.R.C.S.

Mr. E. C. Gibson, formerly honorary consultant surgeon to Broken Hill Hospital, New South Wales, died on 28 June at Rochester, Kent. He was 54.

Edwin Charles Gibson, known as Ted to Australians and as Gibby in England, was born at Gillingham, Kent, on 5 December 1919 and educated at King Edward VI School, Southampton. From there he won a scholarship to Charing Cross Hospital and qualified with the Conjoint diploma in 1943. After a house appointment at the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital he joined the R.A.M.C. and served in Italy and Greece, where he was in charge of a field ambulance unit. He was given his discharge with the rank of major. Always devoted to surgery, he returned to Southampton as registrar till 1952, when he took the F.R.C.S. After a short period as senior resident at Bradford Royal Infirmary he held an appointment as research fellow at the Institute of Urology, London, where he studied carcinoma of the prostate and its treatment by hormone therapy and adrenalectomy. Concurrently he held clinical assistantships at St. Paul's and at St. Mark's hospitals. In 1955 he went to Australia and bought a share in a practice at Broken Hill, New South Wales, which promised scope for surgery. Finally he abandoned the general practice part for consultant surgery only. At Broken Hill he was appointed honorary surgeon to the hospital, lectured to the nurses on surgery for several years, and was elected president of the local branch of the Australian Medical Association.

In 1970 Mr. Gibson suffered a severe myocardial infarction but returned to major surgery again after five months. Eighteen months later he decided to move to Adelaide and live a quieter surgical life. Early this year with his wife and younger children he went home to England to visit relatives and suffered a fatal coronary after three months at Rochester. He is survived by his wife, who was also his partner in medical practice, three daughters, two sons, and two step-daughters.

M. ELINOR HOPKINS

B.S.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dr. Elinor Hopkins, formerly medical assistant in psychiatry at Tone Vale Hospital, Somerset, died on 29 August. She was 75.

Margaret Elinor Hopkins was born in Edinburgh on 26 June 1899 and educated at Sherborne School for Girls, Bedford College, London, and St. Mary's Hospital, where she qualified in 1927. The same year she married Dr. H. O. Hopkins (who died in 1972) and accompanied him to Malaya, where she worked in general and paediatric practice. On the fall of Singapore they were interned in Changi Gaol, and for some time she represented the women prisoners in their relations with the Japanese. Fellow-survivors still remember the great qualities of courage and leadership she showed at that time.

On return home they settled in Somerset, and she took up psychiatric work at Tone Vale Hospital until her retirement in 1969. She then returned to general practice and did locums for various firms in Somerset, where she was seeing patients up to six days before her death.

Elinor spent a longer time in practice of great variety than most of us, and she also found time for work with the British Red Cross Society and the bench, being a J.P. for many years. Her colleagues at Tone Vale Hospital loved her dearly. She was always prepared to help anyone, whether senior or junior. She is survived by a son, a daughter, and four grandchildren.—J.D.W.H.

A. C. S. TAYLOR

M.B., CH.B.

Dr. A. C. S. Taylor, who was in general practice at Ayr, died suddenly at his home on 3 August. He was 49.

Alastair Cameron Sturrock Taylor was born at Glasgow on 5 July 1925 and educated at Kelvinside Academy and Glasgow University, where he graduated in medicine in 1948. After junior appointments at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, and a period of service in the R.A.M.C. he spent three interesting years in Persia with the old Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. On his return he settled in general practice at Ayr.

In common with all good doctors Alastair Taylor had character, kindness, and compassion, and his sympathetic understanding of patients' problems was based on these attributes. His interest lay in providing primary medical care in the broadest sense and this he did most successfully. Generous in every way, and not least with his time, he was always willing to offer guidance or provide support. Gregarious by nature and of a cheerful disposition, he was a popular figure with a talent for transforming a gathering of people into a company of friends. Outside his work he sought enjoyment in the countryside around Ayr and had a particularly long and happy association as medical officer to Ayr Racecourse.

Dr. Taylor will be remembered with affection and respect by his colleagues and friends. He is survived by his wife, daughter, and three sons.—J.D.T.

L. T. POLLARD

M.B.E., M.B., CH.B.

Dr. L. T. Pollard, who was formerly in practice at Malpas, Cheshire, died on 17 September. He was 80.

A.W.W. writes: With the death of Leslie Pollard the profession has lost one of its gentlest and kindest members. He came relatively late to medicine after an adventurous career as a political officer in Iraq and the Middle East at the time of and subsequent to the first world war. For a while he worked with Lawrence of Arabia and it is perhaps a measure of the affection which he inspired and in which he was held by the Arab peoples that he was the only member of his group to survive. He often later said that he would trust implicitly one of his Arab friends in any situation, no matter how hazardous. For his work in Arabia he was appointed M.B.E. After graduating at Edinburgh in 1929 he practised at Malpas in Cheshire and came to be regarded with equal trust and affection by his patients. He retired to Ayrshire and there became known to another wide circle of friends. He took up farming, and, being a lifelong fisherman, acquired a fine stretch of salmon water. With this he was most generous and to fish with him was a wonderful experience. His skill, keen observation, and great knowledge of the ways of fish ensured for him a pre-eminent place among a coterie of fishermen whom he invited to his water—even though they were and are as expert as any to be found anywhere and among their number are some

who have represented their country in international competitions. His artistry with a fly rod was matched by that which he exhibited at the piano, which he played beautifully.

In spite of all his accomplishments Dr. Pollard remained one of the most modest of men and he will be sadly missed. In all that he did he was greatly supported by his wife, Joan, who survives him.

TERESA O'SHEA

M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.M.

Dr. Teresa O'Shea, formerly a psychiatrist at Pen-y-fal Hospital, Monmouthshire, died on 13 September. She was 72.

Teresa Walsh was born on 27 March 1902 in county Galway and was educated there. She first went to Britain as the wife of Dr. Jack O'Shea, who was in general practice in London and then at Stafford, where he died in 1932. Left as a young widow, she decided after a few years to study medicine and graduated at University College, Galway, in 1941. After some time in dispensary practice in western Ireland she became interested in psychiatry and took an appointment at the County Psychiatric Hospital, Ballinasloe. In 1950 she moved to Maindiff Court and Pen-y-fal hospitals, Abergavenny, and took the diploma in psychological medicine the following year. In 1967, on reaching the age of 65, she retired officially, but soon resumed her work on a part-time basis and continued till December 1972.

Teresa O'Shea will be long remembered

as a great-hearted, compassionate, and knowledgeable psychiatrist, utterly devoted to her patients and to the nurses who cared for them. She laboured long and effectively on behalf of hundreds of outpatients in the Tredegar and Abergavenny areas as well as for many acute and long-term patients within the psychiatric hospitals with which she was identified for so long and where she was so much loved. A succession of young immigrant doctors have cause to be grateful for her interest in them on their arrival in a strange land. She was a fine colleague and an unswerving friend to hosts of doctors in her adopted county of Monmouthshire.—I.M.D.

ELISABETH MORTON

M.B., B.S.

Dr. Elisabeth Morton died at Adelaide, South Australia, on 31 August after a long illness. She was 42.

Elisabeth Kitching was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 3 March 1932 and educated at the Mount School, York, and at the Royal Free Hospital, graduating in medicine in 1956. She later went to Australia and for the past six years had been working as second medical officer to the Mothers and Babies Association Clinic at Adelaide.

Dr. Morton was a most dedicated person and one who really cared for all those with whom she came into contact. She will be sadly missed by her friends, and for those of us who have not seen her for many years there is still a great personal loss. She is survived by her husband and three children.—I.J.T.M.

NEWS AND NOTES

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Salmonella Cross-infection in Hospital

The following notes are based on reports to the Public Health Laboratory Service from public health and hospital laboratories in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland.

A patient was admitted to a maternity hospital where she had a normal delivery of a female child. As the hospital was short of accommodation, mother and child were transferred to a cottage hospital after three days. Four days later it was noted that the baby was failing to thrive. A loose stool was sent for laboratory examination, and the child was transferred the next day to a third hospital under the care of a paediatrician. *Salmonella indiana* was isolated from the stool and also subsequently from the mother, who admitted that she had had diarrhoea for several days before entering hospital. The source of infection may have been uncooked sausage meat, which the mother regarded as a delicacy and had eaten recently.

Within the maternity ward of the cottage hospital there were seven other mothers and their babies. *S. indiana* was isolated from two of the babies and one of the mothers and also from two nurses who were mainly employed with adult patients but also helped care for the babies. One of these nurses had helped feed the infected infants. She also washed their nappies in a sink and then boiled them in an electric boiler. One adult patient in another ward of the cottage hospital, a 37-year-old man with carcinoma, was also infected with this salmonella, probably by direct or indirect contact with one of the nurses. Only the babies had loose stools: the two mothers, two nurses, and the adult patient were symptomless while in hospital. No salmonellas were isolated from faecal specimens from 12 domestics, 17 other nursing and ancillary staff, and seven other male and 14 female adult patients. There was no spread in the maternity unit where the first baby had been delivered.

The cottage hospital was closed to new admissions while the staff and patients were investigated for salmonellosis. As many patients as possible were sent home. The two nurses who were carriers were not allowed to return to duty until they had had three consecutive negative faecal examinations and the adult patient who was an excreter was transferred to the isolation unit of a district general hospital. Advice was given on personal and environmental hygiene, and it was recommended that nurses should use gloves when handling nappies; that disposable nappies and bedpans are preferable and that if non-disposable nappies are used they should be boiled first before washing them in a sink and that in small hospitals with inadequate facilities or staff shortages consideration should be given to the use of commercially prepared baby-feeds. A hand-wash basin was supplied to the kitchen and a disinfectant provided for hand-washing in the wards as an additional safeguard.